FREE BIWEEKLY NEWS MAGAZINE



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Thanks to Mike Santos aboard the F/V Rams, this photo was taken of the F/V Narragansett as it was hauling in its gear deep out on the fishing grounds recently.

# Offshore Mariners Association

Congratulates

HOREMAN

OC IATIO

the Barnacle Magazine and its publisher, Gary Golas for providing an important service of industry news and information

Happy Anniversary!
May you enjoy many more successful years

Howard Nickerson, Executive Director



### LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

After many requests and some help from skipper Halli Bjorgolfsson of the F/V Narragansett, this issue features a fascinating story about fish farming and the possibilities for raising codfish stocks.

Let's face it. Whether you agree with it or not, many other fish species are being successfully raised from embryo to marketable size. Look at catfish, salmon and most recently striped bass.

Much of it however is being financed by the private sector.

What the article on page 8 of this issue points out is that despite a decade of knowledge on the subject of codfish hatcheries, some countries still face difficult battles in financing such projects. But it is possible to develop successful hatcheries.

I firmly believe that if anyone were to consider such a project in this country, there is no better time to ask for governmental assistance than now. Just the other day, President Bush gave away \$1 billion to save the rain forests in South America. This same government is still lending money, through a direct mail message for fishermen willing to build newer vessels. Lastly Congressman Studds has included substantial monies in his newly proposed bill to market underutilized species.

Just maybe we ought to get serious about aquaculture. We just might need all the help we can get in the future to supply not only the world but our own people... food.

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future

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THE BARNACLE

Larry Jacques and Brandon Travers of Aqua Foods deliver the grub to the F/V Mary Jane in preparation for its trip out to the scallop grounds last week.

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June 11, 1992

# Ship to Shore..... messages from offshore and home

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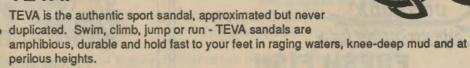
preceeding issue.

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# Proposed Groundfish Plan Has Activated Many Ports In Developing Their Own Alternatives

While groundfishermen from many New England ports meet on a regular basis to hammer out how they plan to deal with a fishery management scheme, the head of the National Marine Fisheries Service may seek an extension of the court order.

Dr. William Fox has indicated recently that he may be willing to go back to the bargaining table to develop a newer timetable of when a new plan is to take effect. Attorneys representing his agency have already planned to discuss the issue with the Conservation Law Foundation, which has also expressed an interest to extend the deadline.

Representatives from New Bedford's industry which include Howard Nickerson from the Offshore Mariner's Association, Rodney Avila, Bill Gell and John Bullard of the New Bedford Seafood Co-Op Association have been diligently meeting with fishermen from other ports over the last two weeks attempting to develop a management plan of their own.

"We are trying to come up with a plan that everybody can live with and hurt the least amount of people," said Avila, who serves as the Co-Op's newly organized Groundfish Committee Chairman. "We know people are going to fall out of the industry but give them a fair chance, don't force them out. If we all start out on a level playing field and I don't make it and the next guy makes it, that's fine. But if we start off with one guy getting a 150 days and the other guy getting 75 days, that's not the same playing field."

The group has been attending the meetings of

the full fishery council, its groundfish committee and an industry advisory group. The group has held two local meetings for the Co-Op's membership to keep local fishermen abreast of the latest information.

The group has favored many items of a Gloucester Management Plan along with portions of a New Bedford Alternative. Some Gloucester measures are much different from the actual council's Amendment proposal. It includes doing away with the proposal of days at sea allocation based on individual past fishing performances and suggesting that fishermen accept a program in which they must refrain from fishing during 3-twenty day periods throughout the year.

The group also suggested that transponders or black boxes be used only as an enforcement tool for convicted skippers or boatowners. Lastly, among many other measures, the group will propose that night fishing be banned from areas within 12 miles off the

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Many items of the Gloucester Plan are not favored by area fishermen however. Fishermen from the north favor using 6 inch mesh nets as well as favoring a vessel moratorium.

Meanwhile, Avila said he is very pleased with newly appointed director of the Co-Op's representation branch, former Mayor, John Bullard. "No doubt in mind, no fisherman would be able to pull off what John Bullard is doing thus far," said Avila. "I have been getting calls from other ports and they have been impressed with his professionalism."

The advisory committee planned to meet on June 8th to hammer out their proposal further. The Groundfish Committee of the Fishery Council will meet on June 15th at 10am at the Peabody Holiday Inn to review what the advisory group has developed.



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### A Rebuilding Codfish Stocks With Fish Hatcheries? Scandinavian Countries Make An Effort

Article was published in Sjavarfrettir 4th Issue December 1991 Author: Valdimar Gunnarson Translated by: Halli Bjorgolfsson and Lee Carroll

The prosperity Iceland has historically enjoyed is primarily due to the fishing industry, particularly the harvesting and processing of codfish. The quantity of cod landed has varied substantially at times. The reasons for these fluctuations in the codfish stocks are many, but mainly, water temperature and food supply available for the cod stocks. Of course, reduced codfish landings have caused fluctuations in the standard of living.

This relationship has not been researched to any great degree, but these four factors are believed to be the predominant ones;

- inadequate supplies of natural food of the right size when the embryos start to take food,
- 2) condition, size and age of the stock
- 3) winds, currents and water temperatures
- 4) existence and number of predators.

A sophisticated combination of these (and other) factors must occur to achieve best results. Most deaths occur during the first weeks following the eggs are hatched, and since it's impossible to control the environment, the most effective way to "help Mother Nature along" is to hatch and raise the fish until a desirable size has been reached before exposing them to the environment.

This article will examine the process of producing hatched codfish and review all the experience that has been gained about OCEAN GRAZING CODFISH.

### At The Mercy Of Nature

We (Iceland) are presently headed for economic hard times. The primary reason is that during the last six years, wild cod stocks have failed to produce good batches of offspring. Therefore, fishing efforts must be reduced and subsequently, greatly reduced GNP is resultant. One can ask if there is a way to stabilize the swings in the reproduction cycles of the codfish for instance. keeping the sexually mature codfish stock above some minimum size. Fisheries management has in the last decade, tried to achieve maximum efficiency in utilizing cod stocks; conservation has been given priority in the determination of quotas. Despite this conservation effort, however. codfish stocks have not been kept at ideal levels. Essentially, do we have to "bend" to Mother Nature or should we "help her along"? Pioneering people in other countries have already done so.

# Results After 90 Years Of Experimentation

Ocean grazing of codfish has a long history. Early on, scientists and fishermen were aware of the great swings in the codfish stock level. In 1884, the Norwegian animal biologist G.O. Sars pointed out that by hatching of codfish eggs and release of juvenile codfish, stocks could be increased. Later Captain Gunder N. Dannevig founded a large hatchery station in Flodevigen which is close to Arendal in South Norway. The financing of that project went well, with the majority of the funding coming from the private sector. The main reason for the help from the private sector was reduced landings of codfish during that period. At the time the idea caught on in the US and other countries. During the first decade Capt. Dannevig managed the station, he made sure it received adequate funding. In 1918 the government took over the funding. In the first decade of this experiment, considerable amounts of embryos were released in Norway, 20 to 400 million a year; but in the US it was done on a grand scaled

At its peak 2500 million embryos were released per year between 1931 1940. Despite this massive release of embryos, the proof of direct benefits was

difficult to document. After 9 decades of releasing embryos these programs were cancelled in Norway in 1971, and the US had cancelled its program 2 decades earlier. These programs were begun with much enthusiasm, but with hardly any scientific support work.

#### The First Release

Around the turn of the century, it was known that the size of the stocks were determined by survival rates of young fish during the first year after hatching. The first weeks and months after hatching were essentially critical. John Hjort, Norway's best known oceanographer was skeptical about traditional methods for the releasing of embryos, due to huge the losses that occurred during the first weeks after release, particularly when the embryos started on solid foods. His idea was to hold and nurture the embryos past this critical stage. Seven decades later, his idea was implemented, with juvenile fish being weaned onto solid food before release. At present, the fish are marked so the results may be gauged more easily.

In the 1970's experiments were conducted where the fish were fed in a small ocean pond in Flodevigen. During 1976-1977, 4000 fish were produced each year. Despite its success, financing these studies proved difficult. In the winter of 1979-1980 money became available to set up a huge ocean pond in Austurvoll in West Norway. Its size was 60,000 sq meters (71,760 sq yard). In the beginning, it was difficult to make the project work properly. It wasn't until 1983 that tangible results started to become evident, when 75,000 fish were raised.

The Danes have also decided to raise codfish for ocean grazing and began a project in 1990 which was funded by private parties in the Danish fishing industry. In Norway, the funding is governmental.

### Taking Of The Roe

Sexual mature cod can be squeezed, like the salmon but the results have varied since the fish must be squeezed often to get enough mature eggs. It's proven to be more efficient to let the codfish handle the spawning process themselves. Since 1980, the hatcheries have allowed some cod to mature in captivity to collect its spawn. At first, they were allowed to hatch in the ponds, and fertilized eggs were collected afterwards, but this method proved to be labor intensive. Today, closed troughs or tubs are used, depending on the station.

In Norway, troughs are most commonly used; seawater is pumped up from approximately 20-40 fathoms to avoid pollution and to provide consistent temperature and salt density. A circular current is made in the trough, and fertilized eggs are collected in a fine mesh at certain intervals. The fertilized eggs are then moved to a special hatching tanks where it takes 70 Day Degrees or 9-10 Days at 7 Degrees Celsius for the embryos to come out of the egg. Soon after that, the embryos are moved to tubs where they will be fed.

### Feeding Of The Embryos

It has proven much harder to feed cod than salmon embryos. Since the cod are about 25% the size of the salmon embryos, this means that they are 100 times lighter. Therefore, the food must be smaller than that used for the salmon embryos. Due to the small size of the codfish embryos, production of dry foods

for the embryos has not been possible. (For salmon embryos, dry food has been used primarily.) It takes three to five days after the cod embryos have left the eggs for them to begin consuming solid foods.

The embryos natural reserve food sack will last for 7 to 10 days, so the embryo has a few days to learn to take solid foods. If the embryo doesn't learn to take food, or not enough food is available, it starves to death two weeks after hatching from the egg.

After the embryo learns to take food, a green color appears in the digestive track, which is due to the embryo's consumption of tiny seaweed; it is not shown what significance this has to do the life of the embryo, but their main diet at this point consists of juvenile plankton which must be present in the right quantity and size if the embryo is to grow. During this period, it eats continually, ingesting almost its own weight each day and gaining almost 20% per day in body weight per day. Sixty to ninety days from hatching, they have reached I gram, although weight will still vary due to circumstances such as water temperature and food availability.

### The Breeding Of Cod Embryos And Juvenile Codfish

Ocean ponds have been used extensively in Norway to produce juvenile cod. Their size varies from a few thousand square meters up to 1.6 million square meters, with the ideal size between 200,000-500,000 square meters.

In the past, it was believed that two fish per square meter could be produced.

But experience has shown that obtaining that goal in big ponds is difficult, Before the juvenile fish are released into the pond, it is treated with "Rotenon" to kill predators. A month later, seawater is pumped into the pond and just before the juvenile fish are released, then it is closed off from the sea. Pumping is stopped when the plankton organism concentration has reached 5 pieces per liter and plant growth on the bottom has started again. Embryos must be released into the pond in different manners; when released all at once, it's desirable to figure .0-30 embryos per square meter. but when released in small groups, it should be 30-50 per square meter.

To obtain a sufficient amount of embryos to release into a large ocean, large quantities of fish eggs are required. There are approximately 500,000 eggs in one liter of cod fish eggs. Data has shown that 75% of fertilized eggs die; therefore, 6-10 liters of fertilized eggs are needed for every 1 million cod embryos that survive. The best results have been achieved when embryos are released in the ponds at 1 to 2 days of age.

The growth and prosperity of the embryos depends on the food supply, water temperature and amount of predators. Mortality can be substantial during the first 14 days, up to 15% per day, mostly due to crabs and jellyfish that are in the ponds. Bad quality of the embryos and bad weather in the first days after release also affects the mortality rate. Many die after metamorphosis due to inadequate food supply and as the population grows, food supplies become



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more critical.

To increase food supply, a canal is made out to the ocean, with a stepped to keep embryos and juvenile fish from escaping. This way, the tide is used to bring in additional food. to reduce mortality, and to ensure that the supply of plankton is adequate. For the first three to five weeks after they change form, if adequate food is not present, cannibalism will occur.

In 1980-1990, the mortality rate was 90% on average from the the time embryos changed from until they began consuming dry food. At 0.4 grams body weight they can take dry food, at which time they are fished out of the pond and put into tubs or troughs. Periodically, they are sorted by size to avoid cannibalism. Also, keeping them in smaller units assists in surveillance and data gathering. During this stage (0.4 grams) until the standard marketable size is attained (10 grams), mortality on fish which have begun receiving dry food is low, well under 50%.

### More Feed

The experience in Norway's ponds shows that rearing embryos to a marketable sized fish has tremendous potential. The main impediment is the high mortality rate after the embryos change form due to shortage of plankton foods. To allow greater efficiencies in a hatchery of this sort, it is essential to have more plankton food available. In that regard, it has been suggested that a pump with minute filter system be designed, one which could filter 200 kg of plankton a day, which is enough to feed one million 0.5 gram fish per day.

Experience has taught that the earlier a fish learns to eat prepared (dry) food, the more productive the ponds will become. With improved food and feeding techniques, smaller than normal fish have learned to take solid foods. In one recent instance, 0.12 gram fish were fed plankton in a tank. After 4 weeks, 40% are still alive. On the contrary, 8-17% survived when dry food was used. The conclusion is that mortality rates are lower when dry food is initiated after fish grow heavier, as opposed to when they are lighter.

To date, yearly production of marketable juvenile fish (10 grams) has

not been significant. During the year 1988-1990, production from ocean ponds was between 300,000 to 406,000 fish, but with gains in technology, production will increase substantially in the coming years.

### Rearing In Closed Trough

Closed troughs have also been used for this purpose in Norway. Their size varies, and they are lined with sail cloth. Their sizes are anywhere from 75 square meters to 800 square meters. Of course, regular tubs have also been used for this purpose. This technique requires sea water and food to be pumped in regularly. The embryos are put in the trough 1 to 3 days after hatching, with the goal of 1 to 2 embryos per liter of water. All plankton is pumped into the trough, and as the fish grow, larger plankton are filtered from the ocean and pumped in.

The biggest problem with closed trough breeding is maintaining an adequate and even food supply. a lack of which results in slow growth and high mortality. In the natural environment, this occurs due to inconsistent plankton supply in the top layers of the ocean. Although trough breeding techniques such as these have been used for 10 years, the data compilation has been limited and production is still under 100,000 fish per year.

### Codfish Hatcheries In Denmark

In Denmark, the fishermen collect the roe; the cod are squeezed and the eggs delivery to the hatchery station. They are then fertilized in tubs to hatch later. The embryos are then transferred to outside ponds which are made of sand and measure approximately 20 x 50 meters and 1.5 meters deep. The ponds are lined with rubber mats which are fused together at the seams. Small amounts of ocean water are pumped in to renew the environment along with plankton of the right size. Production in Denmark is done at Hvide Sande (White Sand) and Thyboroen on the West Coast of Jotland Island. This year, ten thousand 30-50mm sized fish were produced and the same amount of 100mm fish. Diseases have prevented the Danish hatcheries industries from achieving optimal production this year.

### Ocean Grazing In Norway

In Norway, releasing hatchery produced cod has been underway since the early 1970's but only into a few fjords where fish stock don't migrate. Their release so far has been on a small scale, only about a few thousand juvenile fish a year. The recapture rate on the released fish has varied from 2% to over 25% of fish that are 200mm and smaller. The most reliable return has been in fjords in West Norway, on the average, 10 to 15% are recaptured.

The cod also seem to stay close to the point of release. In one experiment in Austervol, in West Norway, 70% of the ocean raised cod were caught within 2 kilometer of the release point. Only 3% were caught more than 10 kilometers away from the release point. When the ocean grazing cod become sexually mature, they spawn with the wild cod. Indications are that the genetic base of the hatchery fish does not negatively impact the wild cod, provided that the eggs used are from the same location into which they are returned, and the volume of the fish hatched is enough to sustain as broad a genetic base as the wild stocks in general.

### Quality Of Hatchery Cod

The quality of the hatchery cod is good due to the fact that once released, food selection instincts are the same as that of wild cod and the growth rate as well likewise.

The crowding factors that occur in the hatchery, have proven beneficial to the hatchery fish in the wild. Hatchery fish tend to keep a distance from predators (bigger cod) whereas the wild cod do not, presumably since they are less aware of this danger. The specific reason for this is thought to be that since the fish is in the crowded hatchery environment learn to be more aware of the cannibalistic nature of larger fish, whereas in the natural environment, where there is more space and this danger is less apparent.

There are two factors which influence the recapturing of juvenile fish:

1) size: smaller size at release means greater mortality; 2) high density at release: results from Norwegian release studies show a tremendous mortality rate

on "zero plus" size fish (those fish whose life is 1 year from the time of hatching), ranging from 75% to 98%, depending on the amount of food available due to population density at time at release. Size correlates directly to a higher mortality rates. Mortality on fish 300mm (30 cm) is relatively low; this has been proven when 1 to 2 year old fish are released because the retrieval rate has been 30-40%. But to release such a big fish is quite expensive, the cost of which must be balanced against the the added revenue obtained from the marketing of are larger fish.

### Ocean Grazing In Denmark

Ocean grazing started in Denmark in 1990, where a few thousand 100-150mm fish were released. This year, ten thousand 30-50mm fish and ten thousand over 100mm fish were released. The goal of the release program is to strengthen the fish stocks in North Sea, which are in bad shape. The Danish program is drastically different from the Norwegian because the environment in the North Sea is a more complex situation and encompasses a larger area. Also, the fish are smaller when released in Denmark.

### Selection Of Release Point

When fish are released over a large area, it is hard to measure the result of the release unless a great quantity are released. This is the reason that Norwegians have chosen to conduct their experiments in fjords with cod stocks that do not migrate. In order to ensure accuracy of the results from ocean grazing experiment, the release area must have a scarcity of juvenile fish. The amount of juvenile fish an area can feed depends on the availability of food and condition of THE SEA BOTTOM **GROWTHS WHERE JUVENILE FISH** CAN FIND HIDING PLACES FROM PREDATORS. The amounts of fish a fjord can support varies. for if there are no hiding places, juvenile fish will soon become someone's meal. Areas with lots of seaweed are ideal, providing hiding from predators. wood supplies varies

from place to place, and those with strong currents can support more fish than fjords or harbors where water replacement is minimal.

### Volume Of Released Fish

When a significant volume of fish is released in a fjord, it is necessary to find out how any juvenile fish of different sizes it can support. This requires extensive research, which is costly and time consuming. Since food supplies vary from year to year, so will the population a fjord can support. During some years, there might be too few juvenile fish, but during other years, too much for the biological system of the fjord. Furthermore, the wild codfish stocks themselves can vary from year to year in the fjords hence the ideal amount of fish to release each year should vary as well. Constant monitoring of the area is essential to achieve the maximum efficiency of the release program. By releasing the juvenile fish into the fjord, it is possible to compensate for an unsuccessful spawning year of the wild cod. If the fish are raised until autumn or the beginning the winter, they will reach the size of a one year old wild fish; a few more months in the hatchery, with favorable conditions, will allow them to reach the size of a two year old fish. In this way, the ecosystem can be assisted in recovery from unsuccessful spawning years.

# The Status Of Cod Hatcheries In Iceland

Last year, the fishing industry set up a work group to research the potential of hatcheries to help increment the biomass of fish species and to determine what research is needed. This work group recommended the opening of a hatchery in Fyiafjordur for ocean grazing in that same fjord. At this writing, the hatchery is under construction.

#### Final Words

The ocean grazing of codfish has increased in the last few years, most in Norway. Plans are to spend \$3 Billion

Icelandic Kroner (\$51.7 Million US). For the next seven years, to promote hatcheries for cod, salmon and lobsters, a third of the money is earmarked for the codfish hatcheries. Ocean grazing has also started in Denmark, Sweden, and plans are underway to start in the Faro Islands.

One can ask why we (Iceland) are behind everyone else in developing hatcheries for cod. Though it may seem strange, we (Iceland) are very ignorant of new developments. In the fishing industry, narrow-mindedness and short term thinking are mostly to blame.

Despite the substantial research has been done in ocean grazing, there is a long road ahead to achieve profitability. The price on hatchery fish needs to come down substantially. It is important that we start independent research soon, even though we can learn a lot from our neighbors Denmark and Norway. Due to variations in habitat and geographic differences, grazing and releasing methods are not going to remain unchanged between countries; ocean grazing in Iceland must be based upon research in Icelandic waters and be adapted accordingly.

Sources; Eyijolfur Friageirsson 1978 Embryonic Development of Five Species of Gadoid Fishes in Icelandic Waters

Journal of Icelandic Fishery Institution Number 6

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# Coast Guard Reports

Provided as a courtesy of CG First District, Boston

May 16, 1992/8:54 PM

Coast Guard Station Woods Hole received a call from the New Bedford stern trawler F/V Maria Angela stating that it was disabled 67 miles east of Great Round Shoal. The vessel had experienced a broken shaft. A cutter was sent to assist and took the vessel in tow to Nantucket were it was relieved of the tow by another fishing vessel.

May 17, 1992/7:05 AM

The New Bedford stern trawler F/V Humbak with 4 people on board called for assistance from 87 miles east of Great Round Shoal after experiencing engine problems. A Coast Guard cutter was diverted to assist and tow the vessel to Nantucket were it was relieved by the Tug Jaguar.

May 18, 1992/2:55 PM

A Coast Guard Aircraft flying on a mission overheard the New Bedford based scalloper F/V Sonia and Nancy calling for assistance from the vicinity of the Hague Line's Northern Edge. The Aircraft relayed the call to the Operation Center and a cutter was dispatched to assist. Cutter's ETA was expected to be the next morning at 6:00 AM. The vessel was taken in tow to Nantucket Sound where it was relieved by the F/V Zeus.

May 19, 1992/9:54 AM

The F/V Sagres, a stern trawler out of New Bedford called for assistance due to a flooding problem 8 miles southeast of Martha's Vineyard. The vessel reported that there lazarette was full and they were standing in waist deep water. Helicopters were dispatched to drop pumps to the vessel. A cutter arrived on the scene and assisted in dewatering and stabilizing the vessel. The vessel was then escorted to New Bedford.

May 20, 1992/6:30 PM

The Coast Guard received a call from the F/V Venture from 65

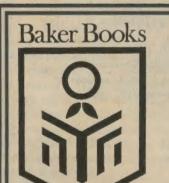
miles southeast of Nantucket after a 24 year old crewman became injured when a milk container fell on his head. The crewman had a 4 inch long gash, 1/2" deep. The flight surgeon recommended basic first aid and that the vessel continue on its way in to New Bedford. The vessel was put on an hourly communication schedule and safely moored in New Bedford.

May 23, 1992/7:15 AM

Coast Guard Operations Center received a 406 EPIRB alert coming from the vicinity of 55 miles east of Chatham. A Coast Guard Aircraft was launched to locate the signal source. Once upon the scene, the signal was found to be coming from the F/V Two Friends. The EPIRB had fallen out of its bracket and was loose on the deck. An FCC violation was issued.

May 24, 1992/11:30 PM

A 33' lobster boat out of New Bedford with three people on



### Friday, June 19th, 12:30-2pm 1,000 and 1 Ways to Cut Your Expenses

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board, the F/V Carol Ann called for assistance from 20 miles southeast of Nantucket. The vessel reported that it was taken on water and was in danger of sinking. The crew donned survival suits. A Coast Guard Cutter and Aircraft were launched to assist. Once on the scene, the aircraft dropped a pump which was successfully used to dewater the vessel. The cutter then took the vessel in tow to Brant Point.

May 26, 1992/6:50 AM

The F/V Kris & Amy, a scalloper out of New Bedford called for assistance when the vessel became disabled with engine problems 120 miles east of Chatham. A cutter was sent to tow the vessel

to the vicinity of Nantucket Sound. The tow was then relieved by the Tug Jaguar.

May 28, 1992/4:20 PM

Coast Guard Operation Center received a 406 EPIRB alert coming from the vicinity of New Bedford Harbor. A cutter was dispatched to locate the source of the signal. Once on the scene, the signal was located to be coming from the F/V Skipper & David. The beacon had malfunctioned. The master of the vessel provided copies of the paperwork that was sent to NOAA over one month ago registering the EPIRB.

May 29, 1992/3:00 AM

Coast Guard Station Woods Hole heard a Mayday call on channel 16 stating, "Mayday, Mayday. We've been struck. We need sex." with laughing in the background. There was no response to numerous Coast Guard call backs or to the urgent marine broadcast which was issued. The Mayday call was also heard at Scituate. No directional find was obtained by either station and there were no reports of distress or overdues in the area.



# '92 Seafood Festival Looking For Volunteers

The New Bedford Area Chamber of Commerce's New Bedford Seafood Festival Committee announces that it is seeking area residents interested in volunteering their time

# "Our merchant marine is in trouble."

Meet Capt. Jerry Lynch of Cape Cod, a 20 yr merchant mariner. "Our merchant fleet has declined from 1,372 deep sea flagships in 1971 to just 408 in 1991, and we've fallen from 6th in the world to 16th while Gerry Studds has been on that committee. We need an effective Congressman who will work to save American jobs. That's why I'm voting for Jon Bryan on November 3rd."

### **BRYAN U.S. CONGRESS**

Paid By Bryan For U.S. Congress, TO HELP WRITE; P O Box 88, Osterville, MA 02655, OR CALL 508-428-8765 and services for the annual three day event. All volunteers from last year, new and interested parties are invited to attend the next Volunteer Committee sign-up and reception at the Seaport Inn, Fairhaven, on June 18, 1992 from 5 to 7 in the evening.

The committee extends its invitation to all. There are a wide range of positions and duties to be filled by volunteers. The three day festival, showcasing New Bedford's famous fleet and its seafood, will be held at the New Bedford State Pier on August 14th through the 16th. The colorful Blessing of the Fishing Fleet, hosted by the Offshore Mariner's Wives Association, will take place on that Sunday.

The 1992 Volunteer Committee Chairman is

Steve Beauregard. If you are interested in attending or volunteering for the festival please call Steve at the Charles Ashley Insurance Agency, Acushnet Office at 997-9411.

Meanwhile the Fortier Agency of Advertising is pleased to announce that Ron Fortier, Creative Director, has been selected as 1992 Publicity Committee Chairman for the Seafood festival.

The Fortier Agency is involved with planning and preparation of the advertising and publicity programs for the Festival. The Festival's logo was also designed by The Fortier Agency for Advertising and selected by the Festival Committee as part of last year's competition for logo designs.

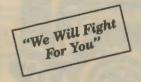
For further information regarding Co-op, Vendor, Sponsorship and Promotional for the festival, call The Fortier Agency at 993-0533.

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# SCALLOP LANDINGS



Monday, May 25, 1992	No AuctionMemorial day				
Tuesday, May 26, 1992	17 vessels in port, 1 sold at auction  Resolute 7,200 Channel \$4.80 Met Fishery				
Wednesday, May 27, 1992	7 vessels in port, 1 sold at auction  Patriots 10,000 Georges \$4.66 Eastern Fisheries				
Thursday, May 28, 1992	No Scallopers At Auction 7 vessels in port				
Friday, May 29, 1992	10 vessels in port, 1 sold at auction  Westport 9,000 Georges \$4.70 Met Fishery				
Monday, June 1, 1992	No Scallopers At Auction 9 vessels in port				
Tuesday, June 2, 1992	4 vessels in port, 1 sold at auction  Fearless 10,500 Channel \$4.90 Bergie's Seafoods				
Wednesday, June 3, 1992	No Scallopers At Auction 6 vessels in port				
Thursday, June 4, 1992	6 vessels in port, 2 sold at auction  Vega 9,000 Georges \$4.55 Eatsern Fisheries  Enterprise 10,000 Georges \$4.60 Met Fishery				
Friday, June 5, 1992	7 vessels in port, 2 sold at auction  Canton 11,000 Georges \$4.70 Vineyard Co-Op  Act II 10,000 Georges \$4.70 Bergie's Seafoods				



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Thanks to John Viera, this photo taken on the F/V Liboria C in 1947 shows himself and his brother-in-law Bill Pocellini at the scallop shucking box. He writes us that it was taken at a time when there were plenty of big scallops around.

# Attention All New Bedford Fishermen and retirees!!

The Barnacle would like to print your offshore photos on these pages.

Please forward the photos to P O Box 71, Fairhaven, MA 02719

How about sharing those great offshore shots!!

(we will mail them back to you)

.......



### OFFSHORE MARINERS ASSOCIATION UPDATES

WRITTEN BY HOWARD NICKERSON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The following letter was submitted to the Chairman of the New England Fishery Management Council's Groundfish Committee last week:

The members of the Offshore Mariner's Association tried over the last four years to support a New England Fishery Management Council system of resource conservation and management•

In another job capacity prior to that time I personally attended Council Meetings never speaking against Conservation and Resource Management.

As the Executive Director of the Offshore Mariner's Association, neither on behalf of the O.M.A. membership and myself, can we/I support the present Management Plan being offered

It is not in the best interest of either the resource or of the New Bedford Area Fishing Industry.

Unfortunately, it has been produced by necessity in an attempt to solve the Court Suit originated by the Conservation Law Foundation.

It is an attempt by the Council to regulate fishermen at their expense instead of truly an honest attempt to Conserve and Manage the Resource as the Management Council is supposed to do these last 10 years.

Nowhere in the Magnuson Act does it call for a (5) Five Year plan to restore the multi-species (groundfish) to its former stable and productive basis of the Bio-mass.

It was stated at a New England Fishery Council Groundfish Meeting by the New England Regional Director of National Marine Fisheries Service that his preference was for a five(5) year plan, and it was accepted by the Committee and later by the Council. It was not and has not been so stipulated by the Conservation Law Foundation and the resulting suit.

It has been established at numerous meetings of the Council in the past by the scientific community that any plan or major amendment to a plan must be developed on the premise that the data basis is sound, that it will be properly administered, and finally that it will be enforced.

During the meetings of the groundfish committee there has never been on indication that these three (3) requirements have been fulfilled.

It is well known within the fishing communities that this amendment will have serious negative impacts in

the New England area both socially and economically.

The Council has funded mesh studies in recent years using diamond and square mesh cooperatively with the Canadians, yet the Groundfish Committee has not used the data in its meetings, as points of reference.

Industry may be compelled to reject this Plan Amendment #5 in its present form in its entirety, for an Amendment that will achieve the objectives without undue hardships caused by a race with an impractical clock and date.

An important factor for all to consider in these trying days of increasing unemployment, loss of wages, and increase of unemployment applications is that the fishing industries, Particularly fishermen and plant workers are fairly stable.

I am not saying that our wages and cash flow is as high as we would like, but we do have reasonable stability and stable employment, which benefits the whole Greater New Bedford Area.

We firmly believe that this application of days program as suggested is so far from reality, especially on a Plan based on 5 years, that the Greater New Bedford fleet will have to be tied to the dock for instant unemployment,

An increase in the mesh size to 6" instead of the current 5" mesh could likewise cause the same unemployment or drive the boats to other areas, perhaps far from New Bedford at great local financial losses to the local shoreside businesses. There are many other factors that will create problems that probably will be addressed by others

The Council has a well balanced group of industry advisors, and an excellent Chairman, Pat Carrol, so why not use this excellent group working with the Council to come up with a plan that's workable, livable, and will also conserve and manage the Resource as the Magnuson Act Planned and legally provides for.

We at Offshore Mariner's Association want to work with you as does the other Greater New Bedford Area commercial fishing industry.

Respectfully Submitted, Howard W. Nickerson Executive Director Buenos Aires 14,000/ My Way 14,600/ Susie K 20,200/ Illusion 14,000/ Seaside 3,400/ Atlantis 16,800

TOTAL 83,000

1 000 lbs

Haddock Large & Scrod 1.10

18,000 lbs

11,000 lbs

Cod Whale 1.26/ Large, Markets & Scrod 1.10-1.35

June 1, 1992 14,000 lbs

Monday

29,000 lbs Georges Lemonsole 1.20/ Large 1.00/ Small BB & PW .80-1.00 Channel Flounder Large .85/ Small BB .67/ PW 1.00

Dabs Large .75/ Small .60 / PW .50 Greysole Small .80/ PW .60

300 lbs 300 lbs 4,300 lbs

Pollock .50 Sand Dabs .30-.50

17,000 lbs

Yellowtall 100-120 count 1.00 / 160-180 count .72-1.00

Capt Cruz 6,200/ So Crusader 21,100/ Luzo American I 23,000/ Lucky Venture 20,600/ Santa Queen 23,400/ Virginia Sands 29,200/ Bonansa 24,200/ Imigrante 17,900/ Santo Antonio 19,300/ Praia de Torreia 18,700/ Shelagh K 19,000

TOTAL 222,600 lbs

54,000 lbs 71,000 lbs Haddock Large 1.15-1.30/ Scrod 1.10-1.25 Cod Large .70-1.25/ Markets .75-1.25/ Scrod .60-1.25

June 2, 1992 Tuesday

40,000 lbs 14,000 lbs 2.000 lbs

Georges Lemonsole, Large BB & Small BB 1.00-1.10/ PW .60-1.10 Channel Flounder Large .90-1.00/ Small BB 60-.80/ PW .40-.60

Dabs .50-1.25 Greysole 1.25

500 lbs 14,000 lbs

Sand Dabs .50 Yellowtail 100-120 count 1.25/ 160-180 count 1.00 22,000 lbs

Lucisaura 16,400/ Vila Ilhavo 21,300/ Cowboy 23,500/ Sao Marcos 27,200/ Linda Ilda 20,400/ Neves 25,200/ Blue Seas II 24,400/ Ana Palmira 20,800/ Valkyrie 28,000/ S Pedro 17,900/ Lady Laura 27,200/ Alem Mar 26,600/ Voyager I 20,000/ United States 36,200/ Portugal 27,800/ Lisbon 23,800/ T Luiz 19,400

TOTAL 406,100 lbs

170,000 lbs

Haddock .70-1.15

June 3, 1992

88,000 lbs 40,000 lbs Cod Large .50-.70/ Markets .50-1.00/ Scrod .40-.70

Georges Lemonsole .80/ Large .60-1.00/ Small BB .60-.80/ PW .40-.60 Dabs Large .50-.60/ Small .30-.50/ PW .20-.40

7,000 lbs Wednesday 2,000 lbs

Greysole Small .60/ PW .30 14,000 lbs Sand Dabs .30-.50

95,000 lbs

Yellowtail 100-120 count .60-.80 / 160-180 count .50-.60

Niagara Falls 20,900/ Capt Mano 21,000/ Marlu 22,800/ Chain 19,900/ Iberia II 39,700/ Atlantic Star 21,500/ Sea

Breeze 21,000

66,000lbs 56,000 lbs Haddock Large .70-1.00/ Scrod .70-.80

June 4, 1992 Thursday

37,000 lbs 1,500 lbs 13,000 lbs

Cod Large .70/ Market .80/ Scrod .50-.70 Georges Flounder .85/ Large BB & Small BB .85-1.00/ PW .70 Dabs Large .70 / Small .60 / PW .50

Sand Dabs .45-.55

Yellowtall 100-120 count 1.10-1.15 / 160-180 count .70-.80 16,000 lbs

Sagres 9,100/ Ruthie B 14,500/ Shantelle & Nancy 22,000/ Shannon III 18,700/ Vineyard Co-Op (inventory) 7,000/

Oceanic 6,200

TOTAL 77,500 lbs

June 5, 1992

Friday

8,000 lbs 25,000 lbs 14,000 lbs 18,000 lbs Haddack .95-1.05

Cod Large 1.05-1.40/ Market 1.00-1.30/ Scrod .60-1.00

Georges Flounder 1.00-1.10/ Large 8B .92-1.00/ Small 8B .90-1.00/ PW .60-1.00 Shoal Flounder Large 8B .70-.80/ Small 8B .60-.80/ PW .40-1.00

Dabs .60

100 lbs 1,800 lbs 100 lbs

Greysole .40-.60 Fluke .60

Sand Dabs .40 700 lbs

14,000 lbs Yellowtail 100-120 count .90/ 160-180 count .50-.60

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### New Paint Line Distribution Announced

Sea Land Oil Co., Inc. announces that is has been selected by International Paint to distribute the Heavy Duty line of marine coatings.

Sea Land has been the authorized New England distributor of Houston based International Paint for the past two years. At the time of its original selection in 1990, Sea Land hosted the national launch of

International Paint's than new specialty line of marine coatings specifically formulated for the rugged fishing industry.

The addition of the Heavy
Duty line is based on Sea Land's
success as a distributor and
broadens the range and selection
of the coatings offered.
International Paint is a division of
Courtaulds Coatings, London. It
is considered as the European

counterpart of Dupont.

Sea Land Oil Co., Inc. is also a distributor of Chevron Specialty oils and lubes.

"International Paint's move is a sure sign of its confidence in Sea Land, a division of the thirty-five year old New Bedford Seafood Co-Op, to service and supply a still healthy fishing industry", said Jerry Wheeler, Executive Vice President.

# Waterfront Business Recipient Of Sales Award

The R.A.Mitchell Co., Inc. has been named as an Outstanding Distributor by Lister-Petter Inc. Lister-Petter manufactures air and water cooled diesel engines and recognized Mitchell for it's 1991 Sales Achievements.

Jim Venditto, Regional Sales manager for Lister-Petter said "Mitchell's sales and service achievements for 1991 are remarkable in view of the economic conditions prevailing in the Northeast during the year. Mitchell is the longest serving Lister distributor in the country and has consistently been a top performer."

R.A.Mitchell Co. became the Lister distributor in 1957 and

builds generator sets, pumps and engine powered equipment for the commercial fisherman. The Company also sells to the pollution control, construction and agricultural industries and builds co-generation units and standby generator sets for homes and businesses.



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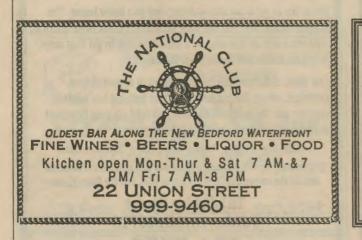


# LOBSTER PRICES

Information from National Marine Fisheries Service, Boston Office



Friday, May 22, 1992	Boston \$3.00-3.25 North Shore \$3.50 culls \$3.00, South Shore \$3.25 Nova Scotia \$3.50-3.60
Tuesday, May 26, 1992	Boston \$3.00-3.25 North Shore \$3.35 culls \$2.85, South Shore \$3.25
Wednesday, May 27, 1992	Boston \$3.00-3.25 North Shore \$3.35 culls \$2.85
Thursday, May 28, 1992	Boston \$3.00-3.25 North Shore \$3.50 culls \$3.00, South Shore \$3.25
Friday, May 29, 1992	Prices not available
Monday, June 1, 1992	Boston \$3.00-3.25 North Shore \$3.50 culls \$3.00, South Shore \$3.25
Tuesday, June 2, 1992	Boston \$3.25 North Shore \$3.50 culls \$3.00, South Shore \$3.25
Wednesday, June 3, 1992	Boston \$3.00-3.25 North Shore \$3.50 culls \$3.00, South Shore \$3.25 Newfoundland \$3.50-3.60
Thursday, June 4, 1992	Boston \$3.25 North Shore \$3.50 culls \$3.00, South Shore \$3.25





# Squid Fishermen Allowed More Time At Sea

Colder than normal water temperatures and relatively low catch rates along with the presence of large squid in Massachusetts waters were factors in the Division of Marine Fisheries decision to extend permission to use small-mesh nets (squid Mesh) for at least one week beyond May 31st. That was the date which was to mark the end of the squid fishing season.

DMF Director Philip Coates was to have assessed the situation once again on June 3 to decide whether or not to extend permission to use squid mesh nets for a second week, if conditions and catch rates are appropriate.

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No. 19

A Contribution of ERE Associates Ltd.

by Richard C. Hiscock

# **Navigational Rules**

Navigation Rules
International (COLREGS 72) and Inland
(UNIFIED) Rules 80
Part One: Sound Signaling Devices,
Dayshapes

Prevention of collisions is the primary goal of the navigation rules. Navigation lights, dayshapes and sound signaling devices are a major part of the rules, indicating the type and size of vessel, the movement of such vessels, the work a vessel is doing and the privileges and responsibilities of vessels.

The adoption of the 'new' UNIFIED RULES-80 (Inland Navigation Rules Act, 1980) on the Inland Waters, Western Rivers and the Great Lakes eliminated much of the confusion that previously existed between the International Rules (COLREGS 72) and the U.S. Rules. With exception of the maneuvering signals and some special rules for the Western Rivers and the Great Lake, the rules are now truly UNIFORM.

The COLREGS 72 have been in effect since 1977, and vessels fitted with the lights prescribed be these rules are, as before, in compliance with the 'new' Unified Rules-80.

UNLESS you operate exclusively in

the limited areas where the Unified Rules-80 apply, you <u>must</u> outfit your vessel with the navigation lights, dayshapes and sound signals required by the COLREGS 72.

### **Penalties**

Penalty provisions of the COLREGS 72 and/or the Inland Rules authorize a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 for each violation. The penalty is levied against the operator; however, it is in rem and may be levied towards the vessel owner.

### **Vessels Required To Carry Rules**

Self-propelled vessels of 12 meters (39.4 feet) - the Navigation Rules are international in origin and dimensions are in expressed in the metric system of measurements - or more in length (when discussing the Navigation Rules "length" is the "overall length") are required to carry on board a current copy of the Inland Navigation Rules when operating on Inland waters (inside the COLREG line shown on the chart).

A copy of the <u>Navigation Rules</u> (COMDTINST M1667.B), which included the Inland Rules, can be obtained from most fishing gear supply stores, or directly from the Government Printing Office (Tel:



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202-783-2338) or GPO Book Store. Other acceptable sources for the Inland Rules are in the <u>American Practical Navigator</u> (Bowditch) and <u>Chapman Piloting Seamanship and Small Boat Handling.</u>

# Fishing Vessel Dockside Examination Program Expanding

Recently the Coast Guard has expanded the scope of the fishing vessel dockside examination program. Now, in order to obtain a "decal" a fishing vessel must be in compliance with all applicable Federal regulations, with the exception of fisheries (NMFS) requirements. This means that dockside examiners will, during future examinations, be checking not just for compliance with the "new" fishing vessel safety regulations (46 CFR Part 28), but will also check to ensure that the vessel complies with documentation, manning, FCC, pollution regulations (oil, plastics, and Marine Sanitation Devices), and with the Navigation Rules, including proper display of lights, dayshapes and installation of sound signals. In this and the next few articles we will examine the requirements of the Navigation Rules applicable specifically to fishing vessels, beginning with a discussion of sound signals and day shapes.

### Sound Signaling Devices

### Vessel less than 12 meters

Vessels less than 12 meters (39.4 feet) in length are <u>not</u> specifically required to carry a WHISTLE or a BELL, but if neither is carried some means of making an "efficient sound signal" must be carried. In order to make the necessary sound signals a vessel of less than 12 meters should carry or be equipped with an air horn - either compressed gas or manual - to make the maneuvering sound signals, and a device capable of making the required signals when anchored or aground in periods of reduced visibility.

If such a vessel is not equipped with a "bell" it must be able to make some other efficient sound signal - when anchored or aground in condition of reduced visibility - at intervals of not more than 2 minutes.

Note some States require boats to carry sound signaling devices. Check with your State boating enforcement agency the requirements in your State.

Vessel 12 meters to 100 meters

Vessels of 12 meters (39.4 feet) up to 100 meters (328.1 feet) are required to be equipped with a WHISTLE and a BELL. The whistle (horn) on a vessel of less than 75 meters (246.1

feet) should be capable of a tone within the frequency of normal human hearing - in the 250 to 700 Hz range. The device must be capable of producing distinctly all the blasts required by the navigation rules. For a vessel of less than 20 meters (65.6 feet) the whistle shall be audible for approximately one-half mile, for a vessel over 20 meters it shall be audible for approximately one mile. The whistle shall be placed as high as practicable on the vessel, and if it is directional in construction it should be installed so that the maximum sound is directed straight ahead.

The bell on vessels of more than 12 meters (39.4 feet) shall be of corrosion-resistant material and designed to give a clear tone. The bell on a vessel of less than 20 meters (65.6 feet) and more than 12 meters (39.4 feet) shall be not less than 200mm (7.9 inches) in diameter. On a vessel of 20 meters (65.6 feet) or more in length the bell shall be not less than 300mm (11.8 inches) in diameter. The bell can be carried inside, but provision must be made so that it can be mounted and sounded outside. The bell should be mounted so that it can be heard all around the vessel.

### Vessels "Engaged In Fishing" Dayshapes

A vessel, fishing with nets, lines, trawls or other fishing gear which restricts maneuverability, (interpreted to include fishing with pots or traps) cannot claim the



special rights of a vessel "engaged in fishing", unless displaying proper fishing lights or dayshapes while engaged in that activity.

Vessels "engaged in fishing" have the "right of way" over: power driven vessels, sailing vessels, and may fish in a traffic separation zone. They may not impede the passage of any vessel following a traffic lane or navigating in a narrow channel, and do not have the "right of way" over: a vessel restricted in its ability to maneuver (such as a vessel towing), a vessel constrained by its draft, a vessel not under command, or a vessel being overtaken.

The dayshape for a vessel "engaged in fishing" is two black cones arranged point-to-point. The cones shall be solid black and have a base diameter of not less than 0.6 meters (23.6 inches) with a height equal to the diameter. A vessel of less than 20 meters (65.6 feet) may show a "basket" in the rigging instead of the required cones.

Dayshapes must not be permanently installed in the rigging. Vessels not engaged in fishing must <u>not</u> display a dayshape (basket or cones) indicating that it is fishing. On the other hand vessels that fail to display the proper dayshape <u>cannot</u> claim the privileges of a "vessel engaged in fishing".

Vessels using "trolling lines or other gear which does not restrict maneuverability" <u>cannot</u> claim the privileges of a "vessel engaged in fishing" and may not display the fishing dayshape.

### Compiance and Penalties

Before issuing a "decal" Coast Guard and "thirdparty" (surveyors acting on behalf of the Coast Guard) dockside examiners will be checking fishing industry vessels to insure that they are in compliance with the navigation rules.

During at-sea boardings Coast Guard boarding officers will be checking to insure that your vessel complies with these rules, along with other regulations applicable to your vessel. You are again reminded again that violations of the navigation rules can be costly. The Coast Guard can impose civil penalties of up to \$5,000 for each violation.

In the next issue of Safety Notes we will tackle the complicated issue of "running lights" and "fishing light", their color, placement, intensity and visibility.

### Courtesy Examinations

If you would like the Coast Guard to conduct a courtesy examination of your commercial fishing vessel contact the Fishing Vessel Safety Specialist in your area: LT Trish McAllister, MSO Portland, Maine (207-780-3251); CWO Joe McKechnie, MSO Boston, MA (617-223-3020); CWO Jim Price, MSO Providence (401-528-5335); CWO Jim Kurz, Group Island Sound (203-468-4400); or Lt(jg) Paul Arnett, MIO New York (212-668-7494)

Richard C. Hiscock is founder and president of ERE Associates Ltd., in North Chatham, Massachusetts, a firm dedicated to marine and fishing vessel safety. He is a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the U.S. Marine Safety Association and serves on the Coast Guard's National Commercial Fishing Industry Vessel Advisory Committee. Telephone 508-945-2182.



# FROM THE GALLEY

Recipes Featuring
The Best From The Sea
Landed By New Bedford Fishermen



Congratulations to Donna Ramos of New Bedford for submitting this great recipe!

### **Barnacle Bake**

1-2 lbs Haddock or Codfish
1/2 lb Chopped Scallops
6-8 Ritz Crackers Crumbled
Butter
Garlic Powder
Basil
Paprika
White wine

Choose your favorite white fillets. Top with chunks of scallops. Sprinkle with crumbled crackers. Dot heavily with butter, season with garlic powder, basil and paprika and drizzle with white wine. Bake approximately 20 minutes or until fish flakes easily in a 350 degree oven. Transfer to a broiler for moments only, adding plenty of butter to ensure moisture and browning. Serves four.

DO YOU HAVE A FAVORITE SEAFOOD RECIPE MADE WITH SEA SCALLOPS OR \*FISH?

\*(Cod, Haddock, Pollock, Flounder, Skate, Cape Shark or Monkfish)

You could win \$10 worth of sea scallops from Cuttyhunk Cold Water Seafoods simply by entering your recipe in the Barnacle Recipe Contest (If we choose to print it, you win!!)

Barnacle Recipe Contest, C/O Cuttyhunk Coldwater Seafood 58 Fairhaven Road, Mattapoisett, MA 02739





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THE BARNACLE

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### **Barnacle Word Game**

to help pass the time in the wheelhouse

NEUBNAMREHSIFO
WEEMAOZULNIAHC
EPWUNIHUMBAKOA
GETEVIRGCONECT
NDHINILHAOZOFE
DOFTNGLLIHWTAN
COBRUALTHELBRN
HAVSTRIAPUIEOA
AMLIKDMONENLIY
LAKYAAIBRDDLGR
LSMRPLGTEVENOA
EETHRERSCIALEM
SRQALMAIBAHZOT
AEMAUANRESXTJI
NHOROHTTATSEUG
TTZOVNEVESDZMR
ELUCIMESLUPMIV

### Find the names of New Bedford Fishing Vessels:

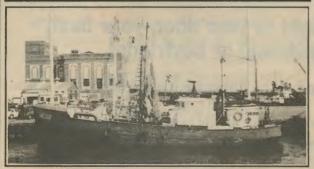
Tradition **Eisherman Imigrante** Humbak Neves Exact Ruthie B Cowboy New England Chain Bell Thor Theresa Impulse Mary Anne Nobska

**ANSWERS ON PAGE 29** 



# Barnacle Classified

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Answers to game on page 27:



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### "Dr. Fox Reconsidera"

By José Vinagre

Sem destrução dos afazeres do afazeres do alheio, os pescadores da Nova Inglaterra conseguiram pelo uso do processo democratico, fazer ouvir as suas vozes, protestando contra um plano que para proteger as pescas destruiría grande parte duma industria sem oferecer alternativas para salvaguardar os milhares de postos de trabalho.

A data de 1 de Setembro foi tentativamente recuada para assim dar mais tempo a todos os interessados para prepararem um plano mais adequado.

O Sr. Fox (rapoza) director do National Marine Fisheries Service após grande pressão, e debaixo de acusasões que ele e a Conservation Law Foundation estão primariamente interessados em proteger as pescas para os pescadores desportistas, decidiu enviar advogados para consultarem com membros do Conselho Regional, durante uma reunião com membros da Foundation a fim de requirerem ao tribunal uma extensão a data marcada para finalizarem o plano do acordo.

O Sr. Fox é de opinião que o conselho precisa de mais tempo para preparar um plano que seja adequado para todos. Adiantou mais que o conselho devia tomar em consideração o

plano apresentado pelos pescadores de Gloucester que sugere que os barcos parem durante três periodos de 20 dias anualmente.

O congressista Gerry Studds apoia uma extensão de tempo de preparação, no entanto ele continua a preparar legislatura para suplantar o acordo Juridico, a fim de também prolongar o tempo de restauração das pescas de 5 para 7 anos.

Por estes e outros escritos, temos pedido sempre a participação do maior numero possível de pessoas interessadas em assuntos de maxima importancia para o um melhor futuro para todos, pois só com essa participação é que as pessoas podem melhor conhecer os assuntos a fundo, e participarem no melhor processo de alteração as coisas, chamado DEMOCRACIA.

# ACIDENTES MARITIMOS?

Se teve um acidente abordo de um barco ou enquanto trabalhava num cais você e a sua familia poderão ter direito a receber benefícios ao abrigo das várias leis de compensação estaduais e federais.

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POR SI, ELES "LUTARÃO" COMO MAIS NINGUEM.

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